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	25. CONCEPCION, ANDREA
2	26. CONTEMPLACION, NELIDA
	27. CORREA, HAIDE
3	28. CRUZ, HELEN
	29. CRUZ, AGNES
4	30. DELA CRUZ, MA. ROSARIO
	31. DELOS SANTOS, ELENA
5	32. DOMINE, CORAZON
	33. DUGAY, NOMIELADA
6	34. FAJARDA, AMELITA
	35. GADIANÉ, MARILYN
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10	42. LEJANO, ANGELA
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11	44. MACLANG, MARIDETH 45. MAGNAYE, BEATRIZ
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14	50. MOLINA, ELIZABETH
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.,	61. PASCUA, DYNA 62. PASCUAL, MYRNA
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7	65. POMAREJOS, GLORIA 66. QUIPOT, MERCIA 67. RELEVANTE, ADORA MAE 68. REYES, AMELIA 69. SALVADOR, JANNA 70. SAPIANDANTE, MILA 71. SORIANO, MARIETTA 72. TAPIADOR, TERESA 73. TEBERIO, JESSICA 74. TOBIAS, JOCELYN 75. VALDOZ, SHEROWIN 76. VILLANUEVA, MARIBEL,		
8	Plaintiffs,		
9	v.		
10 l	L&T INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION,		
12	Defendant.		
13			
14	NOW COMES the Plaintiffs, by and t	through counsel, and as their claims	
15	and causes of action against Defendant L&T International Corporation (L&T)		
16	allege and aver as follows:		
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18	I <u>JURISDICTION AND VENUE</u>		
19	1. This action is brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C.		
20	§§ 201 et seq. (hereinafter designated as "FLSA") made applicable to this action by		
21	the COVENANT TO ESTABLISH A COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA		
22	the COVENANT TO ESTABLISH A COMMONWEA	ALITOT THE NORTHERN WARIANA	
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ISLANDS IN POLITICAL UNION WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Article V, § 502(a)(2). Specifically, jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court pursuant to Section 16(b) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. Section 216(b).

- 2. The Court is granted jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' FLSA claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question jurisdiction), and as proceedings arising under an Act of Congress regulating commerce pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a).
- 3. The Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' wage claims pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).
- The Court also has jurisdiction based on diversity of citizenship in 4. that each plaintiff is a citizen of the Republic of the Philippines while, on information and belief, Defendant L & T Corporation is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of, and with its main office located in, Saipan, CNMI and is a domiciliary of the CNMI. The individual claims of each plaintiff against the defendant in this matter, exceed and is more than \$75,000.00, exclusive of costs and interest, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332.
- 5. The Court's jurisdiction over plaintiffs' non-FLSA claims is granted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) (supplemental jurisdiction).
- 6. The Court's authority to issue declaratory relief in this action is conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202.
 - 7. Venue is properly placed in this United States District Court for the Page 4

Northern Mariana Islands in that all parties were present in, and all acts alleged and complained of occurred in the CNMI.

II PARTIES AND CAPACITIES

- 8. Plaintiffs are, each and all, citizens of the Philippines and, at all relevant times, resided in the CNMI and were employed by or suffered to work by defendant variously pursuant to written contracts for a fixed period of employment of one (1) year each duly approved by the CNMI Department of Labor (DOL) pursuant to the Nonresident Workers Act (NWA), 3 N.Mar.I.Code § 4411, et. seq.
- 9. Plaintiffs, at all pertinent times, were employed and worked as "packager hand" of garments by and for defendant in an enterprise engaged in commerce and the production of goods for interstate and international commerce, such that garments worked on and made by plaintiffs were shipped by defendant in interstate and international commerce from the CNMI to various places in the United States of America and other countries.
- 10. Each of the plaintiffs was hired by and commenced work as "packager hand" for Defendant L&T on different dates in February 2004 and March 2004 and they were terminated on or about May 12, 2004.
 - 11. Defendant L&T International Corporation, on information and

belief, at all pertinent times, was a domestic corporation with its head office and factory located in Saipan, CNMI, whose primary business was and is the production of garments for interstate and international distribution and sale outside of the CNMI and was and is engaged in the business of production of goods for and shipment in, interstate and international commerce and plaintiffs performed work on such products and garments.

12. Defendant L&T was the employer of each plaintiff, at all pertinent times herein, within the meaning of FLSA § 203(e)(1) and the Minimum Wage and Hours Act (MWHA), 4 N.Mar.I.Code §9211, et. seq.

III FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. The Recruitment Process

- 13. Between January 2004 to March 2004, Defendant L&T, through newspaper and other media, recruited and advertised for persons to work as "packager hand."
- 14. The plaintiffs, either read L&T's job advertisement(s), learned through the media and/or were informed by others about L&T's job openings, responded and applied for said jobs on various dates at L&T during said period.
 - 15. Defendant L&T, by and through its employee and agent, Ms. Cory

Quin, who, on information and belief, was employed by L&T in its Human Resources Department (HRD), interviewed each plaintiff-applicant regarding their employment and work experience, among other matters, and required each plaintiff-applicant to fill out an application form.

- 16. On various dates thereafter, Defendant, variously through Ms. Quin and/or Ms. Baby Lopez who, on information and belief, was an employee and agent of L&T in its HRD, contacted each plaintiff-applicant and instructed them to come and report to L&T.
- 17. Upon reporting, L&T, either through Ms. Lopez or Ms. Quin, informed plaintiffs that L&T would hire them and directed each plaintiff to sign the employment contract form then being presented to them.

B. The Release and Acceptance of Employment Under Grants of Transfer

18. Certain of the plaintiffs, who were either "expiration transferees" or "administrative transferees" were authorized to work for L&T by the Department of Labor's approval of Conditional Grant of Transfer, premised on L&T's promises and representations set forth in the Department of Labor (DOL) form entitled Declaration of Accepting Employer, executed and signed by defendant and each of the said-certain plaintiffs and approved by DOL on various dates

between February 2004 to March 2004. Attached as **EXHIBIT "1"** hereto and incorporated herein by this reference is a list of those plaintiffs hired pursuant to conditional grants of transfer.

19. Under the "Conditional Grant of Transfer," L&T, as the "Accepting Employer" and through its employee and agent Joaquin S. Torres, agreed as follows:

... L&T INTERNATIONAL CORP. ... knowingly and freely accept the transfer of employment of ... from ... the Employer of Record.

Attached as **EXHIBIT** "2" hereto and incorporated by this reference is a standard form copy of a DOL "Conditional Grant of Transfer" form.

- 20. At the time L&T recruited and hired those plaintiffs listed in EXHIBIT "1" under conditional grants of transfer, said plaintiffs had the legal right to transfer and to seek and secure other employment for yet an unexpired number of days.
- 21. At said time, plaintiffs variously were either actively seeking other employment, and/or had pending employment applications with other employers. At the time L&T promised to hire each of said plaintiffs, they variously each had a number of days remaining under their transfer authorization in which to seek other employment. In reasonable reliance on L&T's promised employment, said plaintiffs were caused to give up and forego use of their remaining transfer time

their transfer authorization.

22. Certain of the plaintiffs were authorized to work for L&T by DOL's approval of Consensual Grant of Transfer agreements between the workers' previous employers and the new employer, Defendant L&T. Attached as **EXHIBIT "3"** hereto and incorporated herein by this reference is a list of those plaintiffs hired pursuant to consensual grants of transfer agreements.

and/or to seek other or more secure employment in the time remaining under

- 23. At the time, L&T recruited and hired those plaintiffs listed in EXHIBIT "3" under consensual grants of transfer, said plaintiffs were working and had lawful annual employment contracts with other employers.
- 24. Defendant L&T, through its agents, knew that plaintiffs were so employed and requested that plaintiffs quit those jobs and come to work for L&T.
- 25. Because of the assurances and representations made by Defendant L&T that plaintiffs listed in EXHIBIT "3" would be hired and given stable, full-time work and employment for at least one year, Plaintiffs were induced to and reasonably relied on Defendant L&T's promise of secure employment for one to two years, in leaving their employer, for work with L&T.
- 26. In entering into an employment relationship with Defendant L&T and in agreeing to forego other employment opportunities and to leave their then secure employment in order to work for L&T, each of the plaintiffs listed in

EXHIBITS "1" and "3" sought to obtain financial stability, peace of mind, and future security in Defendant L&T.

- 27. At all material times, Defendant L&T, through Ms. Quin, assured and represented to each plaintiff that they would be given stable employment and work in L&T as long as they performed satisfactorily and obeyed all reasonable and lawful directions, rules and regulations of Defendant which they did.
- 28. Defendant L&T knew at the time of recruiting/contracting with, and at the time of termination, that each plaintiff was female, an alien, and a citizen of the Republic of the Philippines.
- 29. Defendant L&T knew that as alien contract workers, each plaintiff's ability and right to remain/reside in the CNMI, was dependent on plaintiff's maintaining and having a DOL approved employment contract and an employer.
- 30. Defendant L&T knew that if it terminated plaintiff(s) prior to the natural expiration date of the contract(s) that plaintiffs would not be able to stay or reside in the CNMI unless they were able to get transfer authorization from DOL and timely obtain another annual contract employer.
- 31. Defendant L&T knew or upon reasonably inquiring should have known, at the time of the May 12, 2004 termination, that: (a) the economy and job market in the garment related industry was and had for sometime been, on a down turn; (b) that there were then a surplus and large numbers of unemployed

garment-related alien workers listed with the DOL Employment Services unable

to be placed by the agency and unable to find work; (c) that L&T, on information

and belief, prior to termination, made no effort to contact and ask other

employers if they could employ any of the plaintiffs; (d) L&T thus knew or, upon

reasonably inquiring, would have known that by deliberately choosing to terminate

all 76 plaintiffs en masse and dumping them in the CNMI unemployment pool at

one time, that each plaintiff's chance of finding and obtaining new employment

in their job category ("packager hand") would be exacerbated and rendered more

difficult and unlikely, such that plaintiffs have been unable to find or secure other

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contract employment.

C.

Physical Examination and Health Clearance Fees

32. Additionally, Defendant L&T, by and through its employee and agent, Ms. Baby Lopez, required and demanded as a condition to contracting with, hiring, and continuing employment of each plaintiff with L&T, that each plaintiff must provide for and/or pay their physical examination and health clearance fees. Implicit in this demand and condition was that plaintiffs would not be hired or continued in employment unless plaintiffs agreed to and provided for or paid for said examination and health fees.

33. As an inducement for each plaintiff agreeing to pay for their said first year examination and health clearance fees, Defendant L&T, by and through its